

Cloning and Sequence Analysis of the 22-kDa Antigen Genes of *Orientia tsutsugamushi* Strains Kato, TA763, AFSC 7, 18-032460, TH1814, and MAK 119

HONG GE,^a MIN TONG,^a ANDREW LI,^b RAJAN MEHTA,^b AND WEI-MEI CHING^a

^a*Rickettsial Diseases Department, Infectious Diseases Directorate, Naval Medical Research Center, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, USA*

^b*Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology Mentorship Program, Alexandria, Virginia 22312, USA*

ABSTRACT: The 22-kDa protein antigen is one of several antigens recognized by sera from scrub typhus patients infected with *Orientia tsutsugamushi*. The 22-kDa protein genes from six *O. tsutsugamushi* strains (Kato, TA763, AFSC 7, 18-032460, TH1814, MAK119) were cloned and their sequences were determined and compared to each other and to the Karp strain sequence listed in GenBank. The sequence alignment revealed that the promoter regions of these seven strains were highly conserved. However, the ORFs exhibited some variation. The phylogenetic analysis of the DNA sequences indicated that among the seven strains assessed, Kato and TA763 were the most closely related, while Karp and TH1814 were the most distantly related. The information gained from this analysis will facilitate our selection of *O. tsutsugamushi* strains from which antigens should be derived to be included in a multivalent vaccine candidate for scrub typhus.

KEYWORDS: *Orientia tsutsugamushi*; scrub typhus; 22-kDa antigen; vaccine

INTRODUCTION

Many different serotypes of *Orientia tsutsugamushi*, the causative agent of scrub typhus, have been documented. The identification of protective antigens, which may be responsible for the different serotypes, is crucial to the understanding of homotypic and heterotypic immunity to *O. tsutsugamushi* and to the development of a scrub typhus vaccine. Western blot analysis of *O. tsutsugamushi* cell lysates with patient sera has identified at least five protein antigens of molecular mass 110, 56, 47, 35, and 22 kDa. Among these antigens, the variable 56-kDa protein antigen is the most

Address for correspondence: Dr. Hong Ge, Rickettsial Diseases Department, Infectious Diseases Directorate, Naval Medical Research Center, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, USA. Voice: 301-319-7439; fax: 301-319-3015.
geh@nmrc.navy.mil

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abundant and is recognized by almost all scrub typhus patients' sera.¹ The 47-kDa antigen is believed to be the most conserved antigen, while the 56-kDa and 110-kDa protein antigens exhibit considerable variations. The sequences of 22-kDa antigens are not available from strains other than prototype Karp strain.

It has been shown that the 22-kDa protein contains B- and T- cell epitopes and that a recombinant 22- kDa protein could induce antigen-specific proliferation of T-cells from mice immunized with whole cell *O. tsutsugamushi*.² Many studies have demonstrated that protective immunity to scrub typhus is led by specific T cells; especially Th1 cells. These results suggest that it may be beneficial to include 22-kDa antigen in a multicomponent vaccine candidate. Therefore, we amplified 22-kDa genes from six strains (Kato, TA763, AFSC 7, 18-032460, TH1814, MAK119) and compared their sequences to each other and to that of the Karp strain. The information obtained in this study from the different strains will facilitate our selection of strains to be included in the development of a multivalent vaccine against scrub typhus.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Purification of Genomic DNA, PCR Amplification, Cloning and Fast-Screening of the 22-kDa Gene

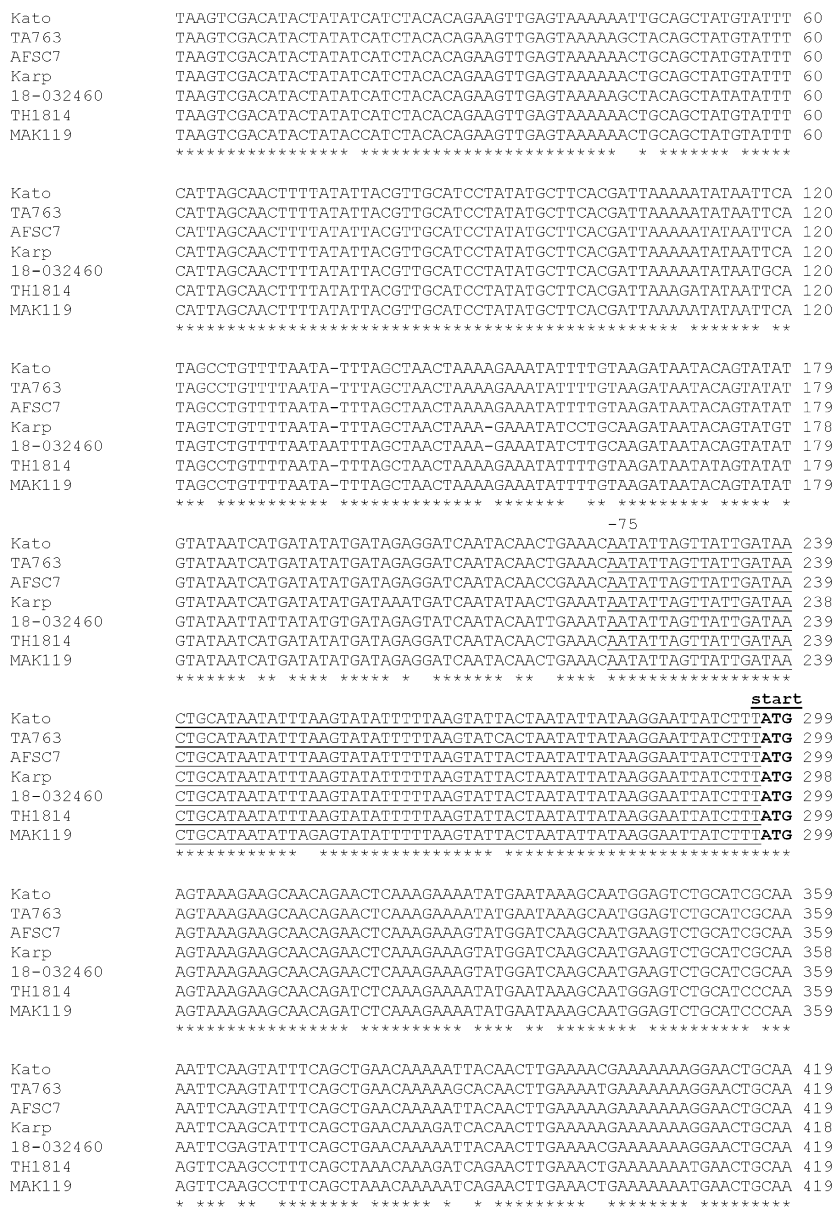
The genomic DNAs were purified from *O. tsutsugamushi*-infected mouse spleens. Cell pellet was resuspended in ATL lysis buffer (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). After proteinase K digestion and RNase treatment according to manufacturer instructions, DNA was extracted by phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol three times and precipitated with ethanol-sodium acetate. Purified *O. tsutsugamushi* genomic DNAs from six strains (Kato, TA763, AFSC 7, 18-032460, TH1814, MAK 119) were used as templates for PCR. The primers were designed for amplification of the entire 22-kDa gene based on the published sequence of Karp strain (forward: 5' TAA GTC GAC ATA CTA TAT CAT CTA CAC AGA AGT TG 3' and reverse: 5' TAA GGC ATA TGT ATT CTA CTA TAG CTT GGG GT 3'). The PCR yielded a 1,211 bp fragment that was cloned into pPCR-Script Amp SK+ vector and the positive clones were selected with the Epicentre® Colony Fast-Screen™ Kit (Madison, WI).

Sequencing, Sequence Alignment, and Phylogenetic Analysis of the Amplified 22-kDa Gene

The positive clones were sequenced on the ABI 370 analyzer (Foster City, CA). The inserted sequences from three colonies of each strain were determined. The chromatography was manually examined to resolve any discrepancies in sequencing. The confirmed sequences of six strains were aligned for comparison with that of the Karp strain and phylogenetic trees were constructed by CLUSTALW comparison (version 1.82).

RESULTS

Sequence alignment of seven 22-kDa genes (six determined in this study and the published sequence of Karp strain) demonstrated that the promoter regions were



Kato	GGCAAATTAGCGATATTACTGGAAAAGATGAACAACTCTCAACAACTACAATGGATAAA	479
TA763	GGCCAAATTAGCGATATTGCTGGAAAAGATGAACAAACCCCAACAACTACAATGGATAAA	479
AFSC7	GGCCAAATTTGGCGATATCACTGGGAAAGATGAACAAACCCCAACAACTACAATGAATAAA	479
Karp	GGCCAAATTTGGCGATATCACTGGGAAAGATGAACAAACCCCAACAACTACAATGAATAAA	478
18-032460	GGCCAAATTTGGCGATATCACTGGGAAAGATGAACAAACCCCAACAACTACAATGAATAAA	479
TH1814	AGCCAAATTAGCGCTATTACTGGAAAAGATAAACAACTCTCAAGAACTACAATGGCTAAA	479
MAK119	AGCCAAATTAGCGCTATTACTGGAAAAGATAAACAACTCTCAAGAACTACAATGGCTAAA	479
	* * * * *	
Kato	TTGAAAGAATGGATGTTAAAGATCAAGGAATTTATCACAAGTAAGGATTTTTCAGAGCTA	539
TA763	TTAAAGAATGGATGTTAAAGATCAAGGAATTTATCACAAGTAATGATTTTTTCAAAGCTA	539
AFSC7	TTAAAGAATGGATGTTAAAGATCAAGGATTTTCTTACAAGTGATGATTTTTTCAAAGCTA	539
Karp	TTAAAGAATGGATGTTAAAGATCAAGGATTTTCTTATAAGTGATGATTTTTTCAAAGCTA	538
18-032460	TTAAAGAATGGATGTTAAAGATCAAGGATTTTCTTACAAGTGATGATTTTTTCAAAGCTA	539
TH1814	TTGAAAGAATGGATGTTAAAGATCAAGGAATTTATTACAAGTCAGGATTTTCCAATCTA	539
MAK119	TTGAAAGAATGGATGTTAAAGATCAAGGAATTTATTACAAGTCAGGATTTTCCAATCTA	539
	** * * * *	
Kato	GTAGATAGCGTAGTAAAAATTTGTACAACTGCAGTCAAAGTTTCCACAGAAATGGCACAA	599
TA763	GTAGATAGCGCAGTAGCAATTTGTACAAACAGCAGTCAAAGTTTCCGCAGAAATGGTGCAG	599
AFSC7	GTAGATAGCGCAGTAAAAATTTGTACAACTGCAGTTAAGGTTTCCACAGAAATGATGCAG	599
Karp	GTAGATAGCGCAGTAAAAATTTGTACAACTGCAGTTAAGGTTTCCACAGAAATGATGCAG	598
18-032460	GTAGATAGCGCAGTAAAAATTTGTACAACTGCAGTTAAGGTTTCCACAGAAATGATGCAG	599
TH1814	GTAGATAGTGCAGTAAAAATTTGTACAACTGCAGTTAAGGTCTCTACAGAAATGATGAAG	599
MAK119	GTAGATAGTGCAGTAAAAATTTGTACAACTGCAGTTAAGGTCTCTACAGAAATGATGAAG	599
	* * * * *	
Kato	GCCTTTTACAGGCATGAAAGAGATAAAGGAATAATGGGAGTAGCTGCAGGCATACAACTGTT	659
TA763	GCTTTTACAGGCATGAAAGAGAAAGGAATAATGGGTGTAGCTGCAGGCATAAAACTGTT	659
AFSC7	GCCTTTTACAGGCATGAAAGAGAAAGGAATAATGGGTGTAGCTGCAGGCATACAACTGTT	659
Karp	GCCTTTTACAGGCATGAAAGAGAAAGGAATAATGGGTGTAGCTGCAGGCATACAACTGTT	658
18-032460	GCTTTTACAGGCATGAAAGAGAAAGGAATAATGGGAGTAGCTGCAGGAATACAACTGTT	659
TH1814	GCTTTTACAGGCATGAAAGAGAAAGGAATAATGGGTGTAGCTGAAGGCATACAACTGTT	659
MAK119	GCCTTTTACAGGCATGAAAGAGAAAGGAATAATGGGTGTAGCTGAAGGCATACAACTGTT	659
	* * * * *	
Kato	ACTAGTGGATTCCAAGATATAACCCAAGGTGTGAGCAAGATGGTTGAAGCTGGAGAAGCA	719
TA763	ACTAGTGGATTCCAAGATATAACCCAAGGTGTGAGCAGGATGGTTGAAGCTGGAGAAGCA	719
AFSC7	ACTAGTGGATTCCAAGATATAACCAAGGGGTGAGCAATATGATTGAAGCTGGAGAAGCA	719
Karp	ACTAGTGGATTTCAAATATAACACAAGGGGTGAGCAATATGATTGAAGCTGGAGAAGCA	718
18-032460	ACTACTGGATTCCAAGTATAACCCAAGGTGTGAGCAATATGATTGAAGCTGGAGAAGCA	719
TH1814	ACTACTGGATTCCAAGTATAACCCAAGGTGTGAGCAATATGATTGAAGCTGGAGAAGCA	719
MAK119	ACTACTGGATTCCAAGTATAACCCAAGGTGTGAGCAATATGATTGAAGCTGGAGAAGCA	719
	* * * * *	
Kato	GCAGTAAAGCACTTTTCTTCTTCTGGAGATAAAATGGGAAAGAAATTTTtagGAGCAGAG	779
TA763	GCAGCAAAGCACTTTTCTTCTTCTGGAGATAAAAT---AAAAGAAATTTTtagGAGCAGAG	776
AFSC7	GCAGTAAACCACTTTTCTTCTCTAGAGATAAAAT---AAAAGAAAGCTTTtagGAGCAGAA	776
Karp	GCAGTAAACCACTTTTCTTCTCTAGAGATAAAAT---AAAAGAAAGCTTTtagGAGCAGAA	775
18-032460	GCAGCAAAGCACTTTTCTTCTCTGGCGATAAAAT---AAAAGAAAGCTTTtagGAGCAGAG	776
TH1814	GCAGCAAAGCACTTTTCTTCTCTGGCGATAAAAT---AAAAGAAAGCTTTtagGAGCAGAG	776
MAK119	GCAGCAAAGCACTTTTCTTCTCTGGCGATAAAAT---AAAAGAAAGCTTTtagGAGCAGAG	776
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FIGURE 1 — continued.

Kato	GGATTAGCTAAACTTCAAGCTGCTAGCGCTGGATTACAAAATAATGCTAGTATAGCATCA	839
TA763	GGATTAGCTAAACTTCAAGCTGCTAGCGCTGGATTACAGAGTAATGCTAGTATAGCATCA	836
AFSC7	GGACTAGCTAAACTTCAAGCTGCTAGCGCTGGATTACAAAATAATGCTAGTATAGCATCA	836
Karp	GGATTAGCTAAACTTCAAGCTGCTAGCGCTGGATTACAAAATAATGCTAGTATAGCATCA	835
18-032460	GGACTAGCTAAACTTCAAGCTGCTAGCGCTGGATTACAAAATAATGCTAGTATAGCATCA	836
TH1814	GGACTAGCTAAACTTCAAGCTGCTAGTGTGCTGGATTACAAAATAATGCTAGTATAGCATCA	836
MAK119	GGACTAGCTAAACTTCAAGCTGCTAGTGTGCTGGATTACAAAATAATGCTAGTATAGCATCA	836
	*** ***** * ***** ***** * *****	
Kato	CCTTCAGCTAGTAGTGTATCAACTCCAACAGCAGCGCGC-----ACACAACAGAAAGAC	893
TA763	CCTTCAGCTAGTAGTGTATCAACTCCAACAGCAGCGCGCTCAACAACACCACAGAAAGAC	896
AFSC7	TCTTCAGCTAGT---GTATCAACTCCAACAGCAGCAGCGC-----CCACAACAGAAAGAC	887
Karp	TCTTCAGCTAGT---GTATCAACTCCAACAGCAGCGCGC-----ACACAACAGAAAGAC	886
18-032460	TCTTCAGCTAGT---GTATCAACTCCAACAGCAGCAGCGCTCC---CCACAACAGAAAGAC	890
TH1814	TCTTCAGCTAGT---GTATCAACTCCAACAGCAGCAGCT-----ACACAACAGAAAGAC	887
MAK119	TCTTCAGCTAGT---GTATCAACTCCAACAGCAGCAGCT-----ACACAACAGAAAGAC	887
	***** *****	
	stop	
Kato	---TCTATAGCAAGATAAACA-GTATGATAACACTAGAATAGGATAATTTTAAGCGTGT	949
TA763	AGTTCTATAGCAAGATAAACA-GTATTATAACACTAGGATAGGATAATTTTAAGCGTGT	955
AFSC7	---TCTATAGCAAGATAAACAAGTATTCTAACGCTAGAATAGAATAATTTTAAGCGCGT	944
Karp	AGTTCTATAGCAAGATAAACA-GTATTATAACGCTAGAATAGAATAATTTTAAGCGCGT	945
18-032460	---TCTATAGCAAGATAAACA-GTATGATAACACTAGAATAGGATAATTTTAAGCGTGT	946
TH1814	AGTTCTATAGCAAGATAAACA-GTATGATAACACTAGAATAGGATAATTTTAAGCGTGT	946
MAK119	AGTTCTATAGCAGGATAA-CA-GTATGATAACACTAGAATAGGATAATTTTAAGCGTGT	945

Kato	TAGCCAGAAAAAGAAAA---AACAGATATAAGAAAAAATTAAGTTTAAAGT-TAAAA	1005
TA763	TTG-----AGAAAAAA---CATAGATATAAGAAAAAATTAAGTTTAAAGTCTAAAA	1005
AFSC7	GTTAGCGAAGAAAAAACAACATAGATATAAGAAAAAATTAAGTTTAAAGT-TAAAA	1003
Karp	GTTAGCGAAGAAAAAACA---ACATAGATATAAGAAAAAATTAAGTTTAAAGT-TAAAA	1002
18-032460	TT-----GAGAAAAA---CATAGATATAAGAAAAAATTAAGTTTAAAGT-TAAAA	993
TH1814	TG-----GAGAAAAA---CATAGATATAAGAAAAAATTAAGTTTAAAGT-TAAAA	993
MAK119	TG-----GAGAAAAA---CATAGATATAAGAAAAAATTAAGTTTAAAGT-TAAAA	992
	* * * * *	
Kato	TAACTTGCAACTCAATTAATCTAGTAGATATGTTTTAATCTTTACGAAGATTAAATAAAT	1065
TA763	TAACTTGCAACTCAATTAATCTAGTAAATATGTTTTAATCTTTACGAAGATTAAATAAAT	1065
AFSC7	TAACTTGCAACTCAATTAATCTAGTAGATATGTTTTAATCTTTACGAAGATTAAATAAAT	1063
Karp	TAACTTGCAACTCAATTAATCTAGTAGATATGTTTTAATCTTTACGAAGATTAAATAAAT	1062
18-032460	TAACTTGCAACTCAATTAATCTAGTAGATATGTTTTAATCTTTACGAAGATTAAATAAAT	1053
TH1814	AAACTTGCAACTCAATTAATCTAGTAAATATGTTTTAATCTTTACGAAGGGAAAAATAAT	1053
MAK119	AAACTTGCAACTCAATTAATCTAGTAAATATGTTTTAATCTTTACGAAGATTAAATAAAT	1052

Kato	TAAGTATAAAGGATACTTTGTCTTACCCCAAGCTATAGTAGAATAATACATATGCCTTA	1124
TA763	TAAGTATAAAGGATACTTTGTCTTACCCCAAGCTATAGTAGAATAATACATATGCCTTA	1124
AFSC7	TAAGTATAAAGGATACTTTGTCTTACCCCAAGCTATAGTAGAATAATACATATGCCT--	1120
Karp	TAAGTATAAAGGATACTTTGTCTTACCCCAAGCTATAGTAGAATAATACATATGCCTTA	1121
18-032460	TAAGTATAAAGGATACTTTGTCTTACCCCAAGCTATAGTAGAATAATACATATGCCTT-	1111
TH1814	TAAGTATAAAGGATACTTTCTTACCCCAAGCTATAGTAGAATAATACATAT-CTTA	1111
MAK119	TAAGTATAAAGGATACTTTGTCTTACCCCAAGCTATAGTGGAATAATACATATGCCTTA	1111

FIGURE 1 — *continued.*

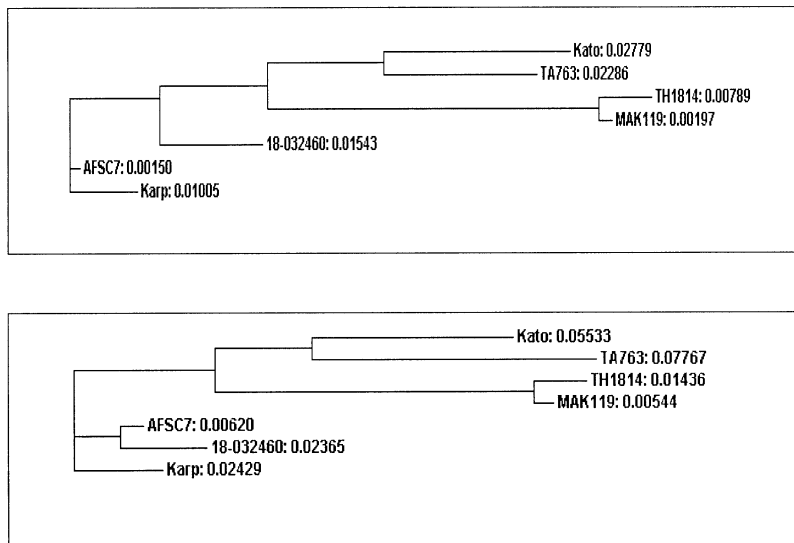


FIGURE 3. The phylogenetic trees for the ORFs of 22-kDa genes (*top*) and protein sequence (*bottom*).

strains compared to Karp strain were 98.02%, 93.07%, 86.14%, 86.14%, 84.65%, and 84.65% in AFSC7, 18-032460, Kato, TA763, TH1814, and MAK119, respectively, if insertions or deletions were excluded.

Phylogenetic trees were constructed using DNA sequences of the ORF (611 bp) and the translated protein sequences of 22-kDa genes by CLUSTALW method (FIG. 3a and b). The lengths of tree lines were proportional to the distances among strains. These distances were also labeled by bootstrap values after the strain names. Based on the DNA sequences of 22-kDa ORF (FIG. 3a), the strains of Kato and TA763 were grouped into the same cluster, while the strains of TH1814 and MAK119, and the strains of AFSC7 and Karp were grouped into two separate clusters. The distance of ORF between strains calculated in this method suggested that the most divergent strains were Karp and TH1814, while Kato and TA763 were the most closely related strains (FIG. 3a). The protein sequence of 22-kDa protein was analyzed by CLUSTALW 1.82 as well (FIG. 3b). Overall, the phylogenetic trees from DNA and protein sequences look similar. But in protein analysis, the 18-032460 instead of Karp was grouped into the same cluster with AFSC7 and the most divergent strains were 18-032460 and TA763.

DISCUSSION

O. tsutsugamushi isolates are antigenically heterogeneous.³ Therefore, the development of a multivalent vaccine against *O. tsutsugamushi* that provides heterologous

protection has been a major concern. The 22-kDa antigen gene, a possible scrub typhus vaccine component, was first cloned and expressed using the template from Karp strain.² However, knowing the 22-kDa sequences from other strains is essential in determining the level of disparity that exists among the various strains of *O. tsutsugamushi*. In this study, we sequenced and analyzed 22-kDa genes from six *O. tsutsugamushi* strains. The results from DNA and protein sequence analysis provided the first sequence comparison and phylogenetic relationship among these *O. tsutsugamushi* strains based on the 22-kDa antigen. The data also extended the earlier findings of the 22-kDa gene from Karp strain and will be helpful in the design and development of scrub typhus vaccines.

The search of the BLAST database for the 22-kDa DNA or protein sequence did not retrieve any sequences with significant homology. There is no conserved domain found on this protein as well. Therefore, the function of this 22-kDa protein remains unknown. However, previous study² showed that native 22-kDa protein were reactive with immune serum against homologous strains. The recombinant Karp 22-kDa protein was recognized by polyclonal rabbit antibodies raised against whole-cell lysate. Moreover, the computational analysis of amino acid sequence revealed several potential T-cell epitopes on this protein and this recombinant protein induced a strong proliferation of a T cell line that produced IL-2 and IFN- γ .² All this information has strengthened the idea of including the 22-kDa protein as one of the protective antigens in multicomponent scrub typhus vaccine candidates. Therefore, we cloned the 22-kDa gene from *O. tsutsugamushi* Karp into a DNA vaccine plasmid VR1012 (pKp22) and evaluated its protective efficacy in a lethal-challenge mouse model. To our surprise, the preliminary results suggested that pKp22 not only did not provide any protection but it also inhibited the protective effect of other scrub typhus vaccine candidates (Ching and colleagues, unpublished data). We do not understand these results, however we still believe that the phylogenetic relationships based on the sequences of 22-kDa genes are very valuable in selecting *O. tsutsugamushi* strains to generate components for vaccine purpose. We are in the process of determining 22-kDa sequences from additional strains of *O. tsutsugamushi*.

[*Competing interests statement*: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.]

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